

THE DEMOCRAT

CANAL LOVER, OHIO.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1841.

A GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW.

There are thousands and tens of thousands of honest individuals in this country, who have had their hopes, their fortunes and their happiness, blasted from the disasters arising from an inflated paper credit system. These persons seem to require some law interposing between them and their creditors, in order to enable them to gain a livelihood for their families and children. This they think can be accomplished by the passage of a General Bankrupt Law. We are not certain whether such a law would not be injurious, as it would enable the unfortunate speculator to cancel his old scores, both debtor and creditor, and leave him free to enter again into wild speculations, whenever the expansion of the paper system commences, as it eventually must. The subject of a Bankrupt Law, is however, much discussed at present by the press, & by societies established in various parts of the Union.

The New York Post, in speaking of the subject says, "The insolvent debtors in the United States amount not to thousands but to hundreds of thousands. They are to be found in every part of the country, on the coast and in the interior, in our great cities and in our thriving villages, at the north and at the south. Among them are many of the most enterprising of our citizens, struck down by the commercial disasters which spring from what may be termed the credit system of Mr. Biddle. Considering their numbers, their wealth, the nature of their demand, and the sympathy they receive, it is reasonable to suppose that they will eventually succeed in their object, and that a bankrupt bill will be passed either at this session or one of the two next."

"What sort of bill shall it be? This is a question of great importance to the community. Shall the new law be one which shall provide exclusively for the benefit of the debtor, or one which, while it releases the honest debtor, protects the rights of the creditor also? Shall it provide for an involuntary as well as a voluntary bankruptcy?"

A writer in the New Era, on the establishment of a Bankrupt law thus concludes:

"Policy, justice and humanity demand that this law should be passed without delay, both as regards the unfortunate debtor who labors under the disabilities which the imperfect insolvent laws of the several states subject him, and as respects the future operations of business which will be highly benefited by a system which will remove that odious custom of preferences, which is the cause of so much fraud by debtors and injustice to creditors. It is democratic in its tendency, as it gives equal rights, under the national law, to all citizens, and it is further Democratic, if Congress should separate the question and bring in two bills one applicable to individuals and another applying to corporations; allowing each to be debated and passed on its own merits and in my humble judgment the great measure of the Democratic party, the Independent Treasury, cannot be said to have had a fair trial before the country until a bankrupt system has been established along with it. The currency would be regulated effectually by the operation of a well digested law, applicable to corporations, which would at once meet the many difficulties which the Independent Treasury now encounters in regulating the exchanges, and save the discussion in 1842 of its repeal and the establishment of that ban to the liberties of the people, a national bank."

Mr. D. P. Leadbeater, and Dr. Duncan, of the House of Representatives, will accept our thanks, for their promptness in transmitting public documents.

Our thanks are also due to Messrs. Ream, and Hockenberry, of the State Legislature, for public documents.

CONGRESS. Col. Benton's Bill to tax all bank notes under twenty dollars, was kicked out of the Senate. It did not suit the Bankers.

A bill to establish a Bankrupt Law was before the Senate on the 30th. The House has been occupied in passing private bills.

Both Houses wear crapes for thirty days, in testimony of the worth of the lamented Grundy. [Extract of a letter from Washington.]

"The city swarms with a band of Anglo-Saxons, Anglo-American and Anglo-Vagabond of free hunters and expectants, who are annoying every respectable man with their importunities, and like the lazaroni of Naples, they beg, not indeed for macaroni, but for certificates of sympathy to Harrison, to be laid before the mighty man of the North Bend, that great dispenser of light, and office and glory."

"If the city already swarms with this kind of vermin, what may not be expected long before the advent of the 'Ides of March?' Long before that period shall have arrived, every nook and corner in the place will be crowded with greedy expectants; and those who are then mere lookers-on in the American Metropolis, will witness a spectacle equally ludicrous and disgusting."

OHIO LEGISLATURE—STREAK OF REFORM—CLEAR AS MUD.

The following resolution was offered on Friday last, by Mr. Worthington, "Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That it is the duty of this Legislature to provide by law for a good and permanent safe banking system, the benefits of which may, as they of right should, be enjoyed by the whole people of the State, by which confidence shall be restored to all capital lawfully employed, whether of labor, money, or other property by which a sound circulating medium, such as formerly existed, consisting of specie, and bank notes at all times convertible into specie, shall be restored to the State, and by which the whole of such circulation shall be permanently safe to the holder, of equal value in all parts of the State, and be receivable at par, in payment of all debts to the banks, and of all taxes and other dues to the State."

We suppose the Whigs will now begin to believe that the democrats long since told them, that the banks were rotten to the core. This resolution, however, is whipping the devil round the stump with a vengeance. It is as the Statesman well remarks, "the last card of the bankers." "A mere expression of a general opinion without anything definite, specific or useful, and is thrown out as a mere tub to the whale, to spend the time of the House in useless debate, and as a decoy duck to mislead the public mind." "A greater humbug than this resolution of Mr. Worthington has not yet appeared in the history of legislation, except it was the resolution recently before the House, resolving that the members should not cheat each other." "Wheat and pork are going down—a third of the session is gone, and here is a little resolution—a thing of mere ideas and wind, as the great panacea of all our ills!"

There was a three-up in the House among the Abolitionists, in consequence of the presentment of two Abolition petitions—one praying that no member of the legislature should be a Slaveholder. Another that Ambassadors be sent to Kentucky, to demand a release of the slaves.

MATTERS AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

Renomination of Mr. Van Buren.—The following resolution was recently offered in the Missouri Legislature:

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report an address to Mr. Van Buren, President of the United States, expressive of the respect of the General Assembly of Missouri for his character, public and private, and their appreciation of his administration, and confidence in his abilities, patriotism and disinterested devotion to the public good, and also to nominate him as the Democratic candidate for the Presidential election of 1844."

A long Sentence.—A man named Goodhue, living in Massachusetts, was last week sentenced to the State Prison for 35 years. Twenty for incest, and fifteen for another offence. He is 52 years of age now.

A late Texas paper states that two additional gold mines have been discovered near Santa Fe. It is believed that the Federalists and Centralists of Mexico have united their forces for the purpose of invading Texas, and it was reported that 2000 troops had already crossed the Rio Grande.

The Steamboat Cherokee, lately burst her boilers about 65 miles above Little Rock, Arkansas, killing 17 individuals and wounding many more. Among the killed was a Mr. Hobson, of Steubenville.

"I always look at the Maine chance," said a whig before the election.

Mr. Clay, has been on to N. York, since his attempt to repeal the Sub Treasury Bill. One paper says, he went to see his grand children. Another says, he went to quiet some of his whig children, who are lustily crying after Treasury pop.

The English Poor.—In the latest papers from England, we find that three cases of death by starvation, occurred in one month, in one of the English workhouses.

Considerate.—A dealer in wool and pelts in New Hampshire, heads his advertisement: "To Peddlers and all others who skin sheep in the day time."

A man at Quebec, lately in attempting to drown a dog in the River, slipped in himself and was drowned.

John Smith Turned Banker.—The legislature of Missouri have chosen John Smith, Esq. President of the Bank of Missouri.

Perils of the sea.—By a record kept in New York, it appears that the number of vessels lost during the last year, was 521. Upwards of 700 lives were lost in the above mentioned wrecks. They were mostly American vessels, and the chief part of them were lost on the coast of the United States.

A certain Priest, who was quite avaricious, had by some means become possessed of a quantity of bull on. For safe keeping he locked it up in the church, writing, "Here is God." A wagish thief broke into the church and discovered the treasure. But upon carrying it off, he wrote on the chapel, "Your God is not here—He is risen."

McLeod, who participated in the burning of the Caroline, is now being tried at Lockport. Forty witnesses are summoned.

A Resolution, has passed the House of Representatives, calling on the President for all the correspondence between him and the British Government relative to the Burning of the Caroline.

Shakespeare, was a Democrat and must have had particular reference to Shakespeare, when he wrote the following line—

"He who steals my purse steals trash."

Naval Armaments. It is stated that France, has in her navy one gun for every seventy tons of mercantile marine. England has one gun for every one hundred tons, and the United States, one for every seven hundred.

Mr. Elms, has been considered the largest volcano in the world, but from communications recently made to the Geographical Society of Great Britain, it appears that Kilauea, a burning mountain in one of the Sandwich Islands, has a crater of more than nine miles in circumference.

Murder.—A woman living in Williams Co. Ohio arose from her bed on the night of the 18th December, took a rifle, placed the muzzle to the head of her sleeping husband, and deliberately shot him dead. Jealousy the cause. Her name is Stinger, and she is now in Jail.

Thaddeus Stevens, a smart man, but a great scoundrel, is now on at Washington, fishing for the office of Post Master General. Gentlemen what wants office, need not apply at the North Bend, any more. Stephens is said to be the first man that nominated Harrison at the Harrisburg convention.

Marcus Cicero Stanley, mid to be brother of the member of Congress from N. Carolina, has been accused of committing several robberies in London, and was tried for a charge made by Mr. Catlin, of stealing from him, and was found guilty, and sentenced to six months hard labor in the house of correction. He was shortly to have been married to a rich heiress. At the solicitation of Mr. Stevenson the American Minister, he was ably defended by the celebrated Charles Phillips.—B. Post.

Mr. Bap, the Buckeye Blacksmith, was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of door keeper to the Ohio Legislature, upon the opening of its present session. After the contest was over he said, if he had reflected but a moment, he might have known he could not succeed, for his knowledge of humor, nature would have told him that men never like to have servants smarter than themselves; and this none of the representatives of the whig party, would like to have it said, after concluding a speech, that "His door-keeper could make a better one"—B.

The Chicago Democrat, says, "General Hugh Brady has been nominated for the Presidency. He has killed an Indian."

OFFICE BOGGRANS.—It is stated in the papers that such is the pertinacity with which General Harrison is set by the patriotic aspirants, after office, that while he was reading the newspapers in a Hotel in Cincinnati lately, not less than forty-two letters were handed to him, on all but two of which he had to pay the postage. These were all from what he termed "office boggrans."

HONNIBLE.—A man named Burke, in Adair county Kentucky, lately killed his two little sons by nearly severing their heads from their bodies with an axe, while they were asleep, and afterwards hung himself. He was a farmer, and enjoyed excellent reputation until since the death of his wife; about two years ago when he became intemperate. He was evidently insane when he committed this horrible deed.

Mrs. KINNEY.—This woman charged with poisoning her last and fourth husband, has been acquitted. It is said she is about to enter the state of matrimony with a pious Clergyman.

COURT IN BANK.

Columbus, Dec. 31, 1840.

Bonham vs. Blackenseder et al. Opinion by Judge Wood. Held, that the charter of the Tuscarawas Bridge company, requiring the rates of toll to be posted at each end of the bridge before toll is demandable, imposes a condition precedent, and until performed, the imposition of toll is unlawful.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER GONE.—The Alabama Democrat mentions the death of Col. Duncan of Pontotoc, county Miss. who died on the 24 Nov. aged 84. He had served 6 years in the war of the revolution, and had voted for Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and Van Buren. About a week before his death he expressed a wish that he might be spared long enough to cast another vote for Mr. Van Buren. That wish was granted. On the morning of the election the officers brought to his bed the ballot box, and asked him if he wished to vote. He replied "I do." A ballot was handed him, and after examining it handed it to the officer and said "It is enough," and in less than ten minutes he expired.

MICHIGAN FOR FLOUR.—The Detroit Free Press states that during the year ending Nov. 30, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND barrels of flour were shipped from that State. About one barrel and a quarter to each inhabitant of the State.

FIRE OF THE FLINT.—The Democracy of the Union are every where awake. From the North to the South, from the East to the West, we hear the sound of the Revellie calling to the ranks the unfettered, undivided, though once deflated Democracy. But the defiant which only called out new energies—energies which brought to bear rightly, cannot fail to ensure us the victory. The following is one among many resolutions passed at a late meeting of the Democracy of New York city. It shows their spirit, and speaks for the Empire State.

"Resolved, That we yet have hopes of maintaining a Republican Government in these Uni-

ted States. The aristocracy once previous to the last election succeeded by deception and foul play. The Democracy soon felt the smart, and did they fear it? No—nor will they now. Remember all. Our rallying word has been, and forever shall be,—a total Divorce of Bank and State, uncompromising hostility to the present Banking System—Equal Law and Equal Justice, or no rest but in death."

FROM THE GLOBE. THE GREAT PAUPER ON THE PARISH.

It appears that the British Bank of the U. S. in Philadelphia is now completely "on the parish," and only living from day to day upon the alms which are put into its wallet. These alms have been collected from three great cities from Philadelphia, Boston and New York. The aggregate is upwards of \$9,000,000 of dollars, and is thus made up. The other banks in Philadelphia furnish 6,000,000; the Boston banks supply two and a half millions; banks in N. York \$555,000; individuals in New York and London \$215,000; total, \$9,300,000. Thus the Great Regulator—that institution without which neither the Government nor the country can exist, according to the Federalists—this institution is unable to resume without borrowing near ten millions of dollars! What is this but to admit its insolvency, and to show that it must soon break up unless it gets permanent relief from some other quarter? It can not live upon loans; and these loans, it is well known are not supplies of money lent to it, but mere extensions of credit on existing debts. That is all. The great pauper has got her large creditors to hold back for nine months and a year. These large creditors have taken care to have security for the delay they grant; while the small creditors, holding the notes of the Bank, which have been sent off in sales and trunk loads, to be pushed upon the people of the South and West, even upon "the poor Indians," are left without security, and will have to stand the crash of the failing monster. Nearly a million of loans to resuscitate! Thus the secret is out, and the prostitute tongues of hireling orators can no longer lay the "distress" of the country to the "tampering with the currency." The insolvency of the monster Bank has made all the distress. Her insolvency made the suspensions of 1837; and 1838; her insolvency has prevented resumption for a year past; and her insolvency will make a third suspension in two months, if she does not get the deposits restored to her! Hence the called session—hence the new taxes—hence the cry of a national debt, for a pretext to raise money! The monster Bank now on the parish, can not remain there long; she must be quitted upon the Union. The public deposits must be given back to her—her notes must again be made a national currency, otherwise she blows up in a year. She wants the public plunder, and must have it, and that quickly. She cannot wait a year for a regular session of Congress—it is now or never with her. This her attorneys, debtors, and hirelings all know; and they have set work to do what the condition of their patron, client, and ally requires. To repeal the Independent Treasury; and to increase the revenue are the two things to be done by law; and these two things Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay are now attempting. Laws are to be passed for these; Treasury orders will do the remainder. With the laws passed, the restoration of the deposits can be made instant, the fifty or hundred million Bank can come afterwards. The laws cannot be passed at this session, and, therefore, we are to have a called one; and thus the condition of a rotten, corrupt, fraudulent, foreign institution, the notorious pensioner of politicians and editors, is the thing which gives color and motion to the measures of the new Administration! The friends of that institution are in Congress, the leaders of the now dominant party; its friends will be in the cabinet; and the Legislative and Executive power will be both wielded for the benefit of the Biddle Bank. The new Administration will support the old Bank; and the old Bank will support the new Administration. It is a bit of fish bank; two-thirds of its capital are held by the British; the British agents in New York and even the Baring's themselves, are among the lenders to the Institution; and now that the British capitalists in London have succeeded in "changing the American Executive" the British bank in America must be indemnified for its losses, sacrifices, and services for eight years past. The public has heard much of log cabin raising this summer; they are now to see a bank raising. The Bank of the U. S. is to be raised, and raised from the dead; she and all her hopeful progeny the Morris Canal, the Mr. hants' Bank in New Orleans, and all the rest of them are to be raised from the grave, and placed on their feet again. Public money is to do this; but before that can be done, the impediment of the Independent Treasury must be moved out of the way; and get money enough new taxes must be laid, and the protective tariff revived. Let the people look out let every eye be fixed on the called session: let the true reasons for that nefarious measure be separated from the false pretext which the old attorneys and pensioners of the Bank are conjuring up for it.—Globe.

Wheat at Dover 53 cents, Corn 15 Cts 12 1-2.

FROM THE NASHVILLE UNION, OF DEC. 21. FELIX GRUNDY IS NO MORE.

Our distinguished fellow-citizen and friend, the Hon. FELIX GRUNDY, is no more. He departed this life at his mansion house in Nashville, on Saturday evening, at 4 o'clock. His bereaved family are in tears—a large circle of highly respectable connexions are in tears—and the people are mourning. The social circle mourns the loss of one of its brightest ornaments—the State mourns the loss of one of her most eminent statesmen—the seat of a truly great man, a patriot & philanthropist, is vacant in the National Senate—and our country's Constitution has lost one of its ablest defenders.

Judge Grundy was a native of Virginia, born among the mountains of Berkeley county, on the 11th of Sept. 1775. In 1780 his father moved his family to Kentucky, where his son was educated under the tuition of Dr. James Priestley. He pursued his legal studies under the direction of George Nicholas, then the most celebrated counsellor in the west; was admitted to the Kentucky bar about 1797—a delegate from Washington county to the State Convention for revising the Constitution of Kentucky in 1799—soon after elected a member of the General Assembly of that State, and so continued by successive re-elections, some of them unanimous, until Nov. 1806, at which time he was appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals, and subsequently Chief Justice of the State.

In the year 1808, Judge Grundy resigned his office as Chief Justice of the State of Kentucky and removed to Tennessee, intending to devote himself exclusively to his profession; he came to Nashville, where he has ever since resided. His practice soon became lucrative and extensive, but as the national controversy began to assume a warlike character, his patriotic feeling became enlisted, and in 1811 he was elected to Congress from this district with great unanimity. We will not attempt in this place to do justice to his bold and noble course on the war question. It is fresh in the memory of the aged—and is a tale of patriotism which every Tennessee mother loves to tell to her children. On a future occasion our pen, or the pen of some other, shall recur to its instructive and interesting particulars.

Mr. Grundy left Congress in the year 1814, and for fifteen years his extensive practice at law and the nurture and education of his children, formed his principal and favorite employment, with the exception of temporary official trusts and occasional service as a member of the Legislature of Tennessee. In 1829 he was elected to the U. S. Senate by our Legislature, to fill out the unexpired term of his predecessor—was re-elected for six years in 1833, and continued a member of that body until 1837, when he was invited by President Van Buren to a seat in the cabinet as Attorney General of the United States. In the fall of 1839, Tennessee again summoned him into her service, when he cheerfully laid down the emoluments and honors of a cabinet officer to enter again into the more arduous and less lucrative duties of U. S. Senator. The people of his own State called upon him—and he could not be, as he never had been, deaf to their calls and their interests.

Judge Grundy was one of the pioneers of the West—and if he did not take an active part by wielding the weapons of warfare upon the frontier, he did much in mature years to open to the world the vast national resources of the valley of the Mississippi. "I was too young," said he in an eloquent speech delivered in the Senate a few years ago, when some observations reminded him of the incidents of his early life—"I was too young to participate in those dangers & difficulties, but I can remember when death was in almost every bush, and every thicket contained an ambuscade. If I am asked to trace my memory back and name the first indelible impression it received, it would be the sight of my eldest brother bleeding and dying under the wounds inflicted by the tomahawk and scalping knife. Another, & another, went in the same way! I have seen a widowed mother plun'd of her whole property in a single night, from affluence and ease reduced to poverty in a moment and compelled to labour with her own hands to support & educate her last and favorite son—him who now addresses you! Sir, (continued Mr. G.) addressing the Vice President, and looking round upon his associates in the Senate, with a good deal of emotion, the ancient sufferings of the West were great. I know it. I need turn to no document to teach me what they were. They are written upon my memory—a part of them upon my heart. Those of us who are here are but the remnant—the wreck of large families lost in effecting the early settlement of the West. As I look around and see the monuments of former suffering and woe—ask my colleague (General Desha) what he remembers! He will tell you that while his father was in pursuit of one party of Indians, another band came and murdered two of his brothers. Inquire of yonder gentleman from Arkansas (Gov. Pope) what became of his brother-in-law, Oldham! He will tell you that he went out to battle—but never returned. Ask that representative from Kentucky (Mr. Wickliffe) where is his uncle, the gallant Hardin. He will answer that he was in trepid enough to carry a flag of truce to the hostile savages; they would not recognize the protection which the flag

of peace threw around them, and he was slain. If I turn to my old classmate and friend (Mr. Brown,) now a grave and potent Senator, I am reminded of a mother's courage and intrepidity, in the son, who she rescued from savage hands, when in the very grasp of death."

Judge Grundy was one of the most eloquent men of the age. His manner as a debator was courteous, always bearing himself towards his opponents more according to his own honor than their deserts. His style was elegant, combining a generous flow of sentiment with a nervous and powerful, yet calm and dignified expression. Truly has it been remarked by a writer in the United States Magazine, that his countenance, "though marked by a mild and bland expression, was full of intelligence. His conversation was characterized by easy humor, and his manners were simple and unaffected. Though not of a disposition to permit difference in political sentiments to affect his private intercourse, he was yet remarkable for his own consistency and firmness in adhering to those principles which he adopted in the outset of public life. Commencing as a Republican of the old school, he so continued without deviation; and no circumstances, however trying, ever induced him to waver from his early faith. As a Senator, he always felt that pride of place, justifiable in one who had so entirely achieved a prominent position by his own exertions, and although in wit and sarcasm he had no superior, yet he has never been known to indulge in remarks unsuited to the high theatre in which he acted so conspicuous a part. Never did he degrade the elevated body of which he was a member, by language that could not fail to lower it in public estimation. He eloquently and conclusively vindicated, on more than one occasion, the majority of which he was a part, from the imputation of a disregard for its independence and honor; and he defended the Senate itself from the charge that it could be ever lost to the main assertion of its own rights. It was during one of these debates that he concluded a very able speech, of which, unfortunately, there is no report, by the following language illustrative of these opinions: "If," said he, the time shall come when the Goddess of Liberty can find no resting place in the Executive mansion—when the spirit of faction shall expel her from the other end of the Capitol—yet she will still linger about this Chamber, unwilling to be gone; and if at last she shall be compelled to take her final flight, the parting impress of her feet will be found upon that dome which overshadows the American Senate!"

As a jurist, few if any American citizens have enjoyed a more enviable reputation. "The Widow's Son," at Bardston, Kentucky, more than half a century ago, who was closely plying his youthful energies to the law books of Mr. Nicholas, came forth, step by step, upon the steep of judicial fame, until by his own indefatigable efforts; and, as it were, with his own hand he wrote his name at the top of "the scroll of legal distinction," and took his seat as Attorney General of the United States. Before he left Kentucky, and when not yet 35 years of age, he was at the head of the Bar of that Commonwealth. As a lawyer in his profession, he has given to the Bar of Tennessee many young men, who, under the influence of his instruction, have advanced to posts of honor and trust, not only in the science of legal jurisprudence, but in the life political. It is a matter of becoming State pride, that among his students who stand forth as brilliant ornaments of the Bar and State, may be named the present Republican Governor of Tennessee, between whom and his venerable tutor there has always existed the happiest harmony of sentiment and feeling, the most intimate private and public relations.

It is not upon the public career of Judge Grundy—brilliant, bold consistent, and exemplary, though it has been—that we must love to dwell. To know him was to enjoy the circle at his own fireside. To enjoy the hospitality of his home, was to admire the intelligence of his eye, the fine feelings of his heart, the chastity of his mind, and the high-toned benevolence of his character. With a private character devoid of spot or blemish, he was generally beloved. His neighbors who knew him most intimately, bear his eulogy upon their lips impressed with the unwritten characters of gratitude more enduring than any language that we can choose. If he was not born of the heritage of wealth, he was born of an inheritance which wealth, can never purchase, nor any of the unworldly incidents of life impair. He was born to the careful watchfulness, the sleepless vigils and morning guidance of a pious and devoted mother, who, like the bencher of Washington, was one of the renowned class of Virginia matrons; and under whose constant and anxious care and solace his youthful mind was deeply and indelibly imbued with the cardinal virtue of sound morality and the Christian religion. In every act of his well-spent life, whether of a public or private nature, was to be seen the benign influences of those early impressions received in the maternal school of uniform piety, unwavering honesty of purpose, and inflexible integrity. To the day of his death, he was a pillar of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member; and, while tortured with the most agonizing pains preceding dissolution, yet retaining his mental faculties, he took a last and affectionate farewell of family and friends, in the spirit of calm resignation to the will of Omnipotence.

The architect of his own fortune, he leaves a handsome patrimony to a highly respectable family. He leaves the exemplary history of a self-made man, as good as he was great, which the young may strive to imitate with safety. He leaves an honored and unsullied name, To live forever on the roll of Fame.